Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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* Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

Deposit and Distribution. The deposit act of 1836 passed the Senate with only six dissenting votes, and was sent to the House. This was what was known as the "Pet Bank act," and it contained a provision for depositing the surplus revenue with the States, the States to issue to the general government certificates of debt for the amount received, these certificates to be put on the market and sold, if the States, when called on, should not promply refund. This certificate of debt feature was stricken out by the House, and the simle deposite feature, pledging the States to refund the surplus when called for, substituted; and the bill, as thus amended, was agreed to by the Senate without a division. We have not had an opportunity of examining the journals, so as to make this statement directly from them; but a friend, in the correctness of whose information on the subject we have entire confidence, says this is so. Mr. Benton, in his "Thirty Years View," gives the vote of the Senate on distribution, as urged by Mr. Clay, and also refers to the six dissenting votes to the deposit act; but he is not as full and explicit as to the details of the latter act as one could wish him to have been. The Editor of the Jackson Mississippian, who has examined the record carefully, states that the deposit act was supported by Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Rives, Calhoun, King of Alabama, Linn, and other Democrats of the Senate; and by Messrs. Boyd, Bynum, Hannegan, Ingersoll, Pickens, Speight, Toucey, and other Democrats of the House. Democrats in the two Houses, equally sound and true, voted against it; and among them Messrs. Benton, Wright, McKay, Franklin Pierce, Droomgoole, Walter Coles, and others. Henry A. Wise, then a member of the House, also voted against it; but Gov. Wise was then in opposition to Gen. Jackson and

Gen. Jackson, it is well known, approved the law with reluctance; and in his eighth and last annual message he said :

the Democratic party. The deposit act passed the

House of Representatives by a vote of 155 to 38 .-

The Legislature of this State accepted the share to

which North-Carolina was entitled, unanimously,

with the exception of Dr. Thomas Hall, of Edge-

combe, who entered his solemn protest against it.

"The consequences apprehended, when the deposit act of the last session received a reluctant approval, have been measurably realized. Though an act merely for the deposit of the surplus moneys of the United States in the State Treasuries, for safe keeping, until they may be wanted for the service of the general government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States; and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposit act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands, the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposits without intending to return them, than any deposit bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe-keeping or application of the public money, would now have for converting the same to their private use, without the consent and against the will of the government. But, independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposit act, it is believed that the considerations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognizing the principles on which the suggestion has

Gen. Jackson, it is seen, recognized a wide difference between deposit and distribution, properly understood. He complains, in the same message, that his views as advanced in 1829 and 1830, had been "greatly misunderstood;" and he then goes into one of the most powerful arguments ever made, against collecting revenue with a view to distribution, and against distribution itself. He refers to and enlarges upon the serious difficulties attending an overflowing treasury, and which were experienced in 1836; and, admitting that the "experience and observation of the last two years" had "operated a partial change" in his views "on this interesting subject." he emphatically declares, that "the safest and simplest mode of obviating all the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the government, and let the people keep the balance of the property in their own hands, to be used for their own profit."-Again he says, in the same message, speaking of the deposit act of 1836, "this act, although certainly designed to secure the safe-keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution." He sees a wide difference between the deposit act, properly understood, and the policy of distribution; yet he observes that the 'tendencies" of the former are objectionable, and contribute to injurious results. These "tendencies" he then points out with much force, such as encour-

aging the inflation of bank paper, extravagance by

the State governments, &c., &c.

Representatives, is a literal transcript of the portions of the act of 1836 on the same subject; and the vote upon it was 119 to 79. Such Democrats as Bocock, Caskie, Faulkner, McMullen, Millson, Branch, Clingman, Craige, Ruffin, and Winslow voted for it; and such Democrats as Cadwallader, J. Glancy Jones, Letcher, Quitman, Orr, Garnett, and Goode voted against it. A majority of the Democrats of the House, it must be confessed, voted against it; yet the K. N's and black Republicans were also divided, some voting for and and some against it. Those who sustained the deposit act of 1836, and the bill of the last session, did so as a choice of evils. They thought it rather better to place the surplus revenue on deposit with the States than to leave it in the treasury, to be used to corrupt officials, members of Congress, and portions of the lederal government. This surplus revenue had unavoidably accumulated, against their wish, and they felt they ought not to evade the question of disposing of it in some way. Those who voted for the bill of the late session, voted also for the reduction of the tariff; and they are in favor of a still further reduction, so as to avoid, if at all possible, an excess of surplus for the future. Distribution occupies a different ground. That is looked to by its advocates as a perpetuity—as a dispensation of money from the Treasury by almost every Congress-as a gift-as a "charity," so to speak, by the central government to the States. A deposit now and then-for example, every twenty years-would not seriously impair the independence of the States; but a perpetual distribution would, in the end, destroy every vestige of State rights and consolidate the federal government. The States would become mere pensioners on federal bounty, and the liberties of the people would be smothered in showers of gold.

and against the deposit act of 1836, and for and against the deposit bill of the last session. Gen. Jackson-the soundest and best Democrat, without exception, that ever lived-approved the act of 1836. reluctantly, we know; but he approved it. If the principle involved had been a vital principle, he would have applied the veto. He did not make the question a test of Democracy, but he did consider distribution such test. No national Democratic Convention has ever expressed an opinion on the deposit question; neither has any State Democratic Convention, so far as we know. North-Carolina received her sixteen hundred thousand dollars under the act of 1836-used it, and is still using it, and will return it, if called for; yet no Convention of the Democratic party of this State has ever disapproved the act, or held it up as a dangerous precedent, or as a policy fraught with injury to State rights. No party test can, therefore, be made on the deposit question; nor, if it were made, would it be a practical question, for the tariff has been reduced, and the surplus now on hand will be exhausted, or greatly lessened, in the course of a year or two. We may differ on the deposit, but we are all agreed on the distribution question. It is here that the opposition is seeking to make inroads upon us. Let us rouse up and confront the real. Let us insist on a still further reduction of the tariff, on an economical administration of the federal government, on a rigid application of the revenue to national objects, such as the army and navy; and on such a disposition of the land proceeds as will lighten as far as possible our tariff-taxes. Here we can all unite, and the Democracy when united are always victorious. "Sam" -apparently oblivious as to foreigners and Catholics -is now astride the land hobby. There is an odor of suspicion about any thing which he advocates .-Let us unite our forces, unhorse him, and drive him again to his native culverts. He may disturb and annoy the country by his isms and his humbugs, but he can never give laws to or control it.

Good Democrats, as we have shown, voted for

FOUND IN A DYING STATE. - A woman named Sarah Peel was found on Saturday night lying upon the sidewalk in 7th Avenue, near 15th street, in a state of intoxication. Three little children were lying with her, clothed in rags and covered with filth They were conveyed to the 16th Ward Station House, where the mother soon exhibited signs of being very ill. A physician was called to attend her, but death ensued soon after he arrived. The children were taken care of by the police authorities.-N. Y. Sun, April 13.

Two squares distant, fashion was lavishing its thousands and tens of thousands in the frivolties of luxurious affluence, and there a human mother lay drunken and dving in a street gutter. Three little children were lying near her "clothed in rags and covered with filth," while within hearing of their shivering cries many a Dives kept wassail "clothed in purple and fine linen."

" Alas for the rarity Of Christian charity

Under the sun."

Pet. Democrat.

Such things are common in all large cities like New York, London, and Paris; but they seldom if ever happen to white or black in the slaveholding States. We saw it officially stated, not long since, that the paupers at Auburn, New York, were starving and covered with filth. The negroes of the South are much better off than the very poor whites of the free States. The hypocrites who agitate on slavery, have any quantity of philanthropy and charity on paper, but they have no practical benevolence. There is a just God who will judge all. The people who uphold such a beast as Kalloch, are capable of almost any thing. The proof against him was clear; yet the jury could not agree, and the members of his congregation in Boston have sustained him and now hold him up as a pattern of chastity and piety. If, unfortunately, such people as these-or, in other words, if the abolitionists should obtain control of the government in 1860, we shall have no fears for the South. The Southern people will maintain their honor and independence, and their rights of property, at every hazard. The hopes of mankind, centred in a perpetually free, united and expanding Confederation, may be blasted; but the Southern people, whatever may happen, can take care of themselves.

Killed.-We learn that a man by the name of Jos. Williams, residing in or near this city, was killed by a limb blown from a tree falling on him, on Wednesday last. He was in the woods cutting timber. He leaves a widow and several small children in a helpless condition and as deserving objects of charity.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of E. P. Nash in this paper. His repulation for selling good pianos is unequalled in this region.

HUGH S. LEGARE-A NAMELESS GRAVE.-An illustrious South Carolinian sleeps among the splendid tombs of Mount Auburn, near the city of Boston, The deposit act which passed the last House of Mass., without the rudest stone to mark the place of sepulture. The statesman sickened far away from his sunnier land; and the Northern strangers who paid sycophantic homage to the living genius, treated with unfeeling irreverence his pulseless tenement. A fresh grave was dug, Hugh S. Legare was interred, the funeral pageant retired, and a mind which had

coruscated its light from the political centre of the Union, was but an ephemeral memory with those who mourned and who buried!

The Editor of the Charleston Courier, it seems, has, with a generous regard for Legare's fame and South Carolina's care for her illustrious dead, that does honor to his head and heart, made inquiries concerning the resting-place of the eminent deceased, whose life was a brilliant exemplification of the three-fold character of statesman, patriot and scholar. It was with difficulty that the grave was found; and when discovered, there was nothing to indicate the illustrious sleeper beneath its turf! The Editor of the Courier has opened a subscription, at his office in Charleston, with a view to erect a suitable

nonument over the ashes of Legare. While we admire the magnanimous spirit by which our Charleston contemporary is actuated, we confess that were the "mortal remains" of a Mississippian the instance of such callous Northern neglect, no marble should build tomb, pillar or cenotaph on frigid New England soil, at our suggestion or with our consent. No! our venerated dead should not sleep in grave so uncongenial, nor among living hearts so unfraternal as those whose slow pulses mark the selfish evanescence of New England life. We would advise disinterment of the precious dust of our illustrious, and a magnificent mausoleum where the magnolia blooms, and Southern dews, laden with the fragrance of perennial flowers, would nightly weep the bereavement of our land.

Mississippian. It is strange that the remains of Mr. Legare were left to sleep thus unhonored by his own relatives and countrymen, in cold New England soil. Is the Yankee to blame altogether for this? There may have been-there may be no "unfeeling irreverence" after all. Perhaps the "Northern strangers" were waiting for some one to claim the remains and take them away. Mr. Calhoun has been dead five or six years, and yet a plain slab only marks the place where his remains repose. Subscriptions, we know, are being obtained for a monument to his memory; but it seems to us that the monument should have been commenced ere this. Let it be built by the State of South Carolina. She owes to him more than the value of thousands of the costliest monuments. "Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest rays of morning gild it, and let parting day linger and play upon its summit."

We perceive that Robert Josselin, Esq., is still jostling along in the fields of poetry, and that now and then he gets off a good thing, as follows: THE GIRL WITH THE CALICO DRESS.

BY ROBERT JOSSELIN. A fig for your upper-ten girls, With their velvets and satins and laces, Their diamonds and rubies and pearls, And their milliner figures and faces; They may shine at a party or ball, Emblazoned with half they possess, But give me in place of them all My girl with the calico dress.

She is plump as a partridge, and fair As the rose in its earliest bloom, Her teeth will with ivory compare, And her breath with the clover perfume Her step is as free and as light As the fawn's whom the hunters hard press, And ner eye is as soft and as bright, My girl with the calico dress.

Your dandies and foplings may sneer, At her simple and modest attire, But the charms she permits to appear, Would set a whole iceburg on fire! She can dance, but she never allows The hugging, the squeeze and caress, She is saving all these for her spouse,

My girl with the calico dress. She is cheerful, warm-hearted and true. And kind to her father and mother, She studies how much she can do For her sweet little sisters and brother If you want a companion for life, To comfort, enliven and bless, She is just the right sort for a wife, My girl with the calico dress.

THE "ARATOR" FOR SALE .- Mr. Lemay, the Editor of this agricultural paper, published in this place, offers the establishment for sale. The materials are new and good; and a person qualified to conduct the paper, and who would devote-as Mr. Lemay cannot-all his time to it, would no doubt obtain a remunerating subscription list. Mr. Lemay has long been engaged in serving the public as an Editor, and has contributed in no small degree to stimulate a spirit of agricultural improvement. We regret to observe that the encouragement he has received at the hands of the State Agricultural Society and the public, has not been commensurate either with the ability which he brought to the cause of agriculture, or with his services in that cause.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn that the Know Nothings of this District have nominated W. N. H. Smith, Esq. of Hertford, as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of charac ter and ability, and is, probably, the strongest man of his party in the District. But we believe he can be defeated. The Democrats of the District will put forth their whole strength. It is indispensably necessary that they should do so.

And is it possible that W. N. H. Smith has bowed himself before the Know Nothing idol? Is he one of "Sam's" followers? This, then, is enough. The bare fact that he has stooped to accept a Know Nothing nomination ought to be sufficient to defeat

MR. RANSOM'S ADDRESS.-We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the "Address delivered before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University of North-Carolina, June 4th, 1856," by M W. Ransom, Esq. The theme of the orator is the Union of the States. The style of the Address is somewhat florid; but the effort is graceful and eloquent, and contains many noble and striking thoughts. It was delivered, we understand, in a superior manner.

20th of May.-We return our thanks to the Committee for an invitation to be present in Charlotte on the 20th May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. It will afford us much pleasure, if in our power, to attend. The occasion will be one of deep interest to every North-Car-

DEATH OF JAMES D. NEWSOM.—We regret to have to record the death of James D. Newsom, Esq., one of our worthiest and most respectable citizens. He died at his residence, near this place, on Wednesday evening last, quite suddenly. He had been in feeble health for some time past. He was buried on Thursday evening with Masonic honors.

For the Standard.

Democratic Meeting in Nash. According to previous notice a portion of the Democrats of Nash assembled at the Court House in Nashville on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the approaching Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional

On motion of Dr. John H. Drake, Col. John W. Bryant was called to the chair, and J. J. Q. Taylor was appointed Secretary. On motion of G. N. Lewis, the chair appointed &

committee of five for the purpose of drafting resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon, the Chair appointed J. M. Taylor, Dr. John H. Drake, Wm. T. Arrington, George N. Lewis, and Wm. H. Joyner, who after retiring for a short time, reported a preamble and resolutions,

which after being discussed and slightly amended, were adopted, as follows: WHEREAS, We have been taught by long experience that in a free representative government like ours it becomes necessary for the sovereign people to consult freely together in primary meetings and conventions, in order to reconcile conflicting claims and to secure to the majority the constitutional

right of representation; therefore, Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention at Franklinton on the 22d inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in this, the Fourth Congressional District in North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, our late representative in Congress, by his sterling Democracy and true devotion to the interests of the whole country, has proven himself worthy of our highest esteem and regard.

Resolved, I'hat we heartily approve the Inaugural Address of President Buchanan as eminently conservative and national; that we hail his election, not only as a triumph of the Constitutional, States-rights men of the country, but as a stern rebuke to the sectional fanatics of the North, whose only road to success lies over the prostrate body of the Constitution and the rights of the several States.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint three delegates from each election precinct of this county, to attend the said Convention at Franklinton on the 22nd

Under the last resolution the Chair appointed Benjamin D. Mann, Andrew J. Taylor, Thos. W. Avent, John E. Thorn, John E. Lindsay, Dr. Rob't H. Marriott, Henry G. Williams, Dr. Joseph A. Drake, Dr. John G. F. Drake, John Braswell, Dr. John H. Drake, Dr. Burwell Thornton, George N. Lewis, Sam'l W. Marshborne, Matthew Wilder, W. H. Jovner, Redmond D. Wells, George W. Cooper, A. J. Taylor, M. H. Deanes, C. B. Strickland, Dr. John H. Winstead, Kinchen Taylor, H. H. Williams, Alfred Boykin, James Boyd and Wilson

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of

this meeting be published in the North Carolina After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they had discharged

their duty, the meeting adjourned. JOWN W. BRYANT, Chm'n. J. J. Q. TAYLOR. Sec'y.

CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS RAILROAD,-The Convention of the friends of this road, at Cheraw on the 1st inst., was attended by nearly 100 delegates

from North and South Carolina. H. W. Harrington, Esq., of Richmond County, presided, with Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, A. R. Kelly, S. II. Christian and R. S. McDonald, of North Carolina, and James Gillespie, Thos. Smith, and T. E. Powe of South Carolina, as Vice Presidents. The North Carolina delegates were as follows:

Montgomery County.-Messrs, D. S. Pemberton, R. A. Chambers, S. II. Christian, Jno. S. Chambers. Richmond.-H. W. Harrington, A. McCaskill, R. S. McDonald, Jas. McIntosh, N. C. Alman, J. P. Leak, Mial Wall, John Ellerbe.

Moore.-John Morison, A. R. Kelly, W. P. Martin, T. W. Ritter, W. M. Person, W. B. Richardson, H. Turner, K. H. Worthy, S. Barrett, A. R. Black, H. C. McLean, Joab Cheek, T. B. Tyson, G. S. Cole, A. Ray, N. R. Curry, Alex. Kelly, S. C. Bruce, D. Davis, Alex. McIver and Richard Tyson.

Chatham.-M. Q. Waddell. Of South Carolina delegates there were present from Darlington District 22; from Marlborough 7; from Chesterfield 27. No delegate appeared from Charleston, but Dr. S. H. Dickson, of that City, who was lecturing in Cheraw, took a seat by invitation and spoke in the Convention.

A business committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, S. H. Christian, J. P. Leak, A. R. Kelly, S. C. Bruce, L. D. Wilson, T. E. Powe, James Powell, James Gillespie, P. N. Lynch, made a report detailing the advantages of the proposed road to Charleston and to that portion of North Carolina through which it will pass, entering into a long calculation of the wealth of the coal region, (with which our readers are familiar,) and recommending the action indicated by the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Waddell and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention accept the char-

ter granted by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of a road from the Coalfields in North Carolina to the State of South Carolina, known as the Cheraw and Coalfields Road.

Resolved, further, That the survey of a route by some competent engineer, be made at as early a day as practicable, and that Allan Macfarlan, James Powell, Col. John Morrison and Samuel II. Christian, be and are hereby appointed a committee to secure the services of said engineer.

Resolved. That the Commissioners appointed under the act for carrying out the purposes of said charter, be, and the same are hereby instructed to open books of subscription at the various places on the route indicated, as also at Charleston and intermediate points, after due notice of the same.

Resolved, That Thos. B. Tyson, A. R. Black, A. Ray, W. M. Person, Dr. Turner, Geo. Cole, in Moore County, James P. Leak, H. W. Harrington, A. Mc-Caskill, of Richmond County; D. S. Pemberton, R. A. Chambers and John S. Chambers, of Montgomery County, be, and the same are hereby appointed to procure the right of way through their respective counties in writing, from the owners of land lying upon the route, and that Dr.T. E. Powe, B. F. Pegues, and J. W. Harrington, for Marlborough and Chesterfield Districts, in South Carolina, be, and the same are hereby appointed, to procure the rights of way through their respective Districts, from the

owners of lands lying on the route of this road.

Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, A. McFarlan, and J. W. Harrington, were appointed a Committee to visit Charleston, at their earliest convenience, for the purpose of representing to the citizens of that city, the great advantages which will accrue from a connection by railroad with the coalfields of North Carolina. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. Q. Waddell and Morison of N. C., Dickson, Lynch, Smith and Wilson of S. C. Fay. Observer.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. R. C. Puryear has been nominated for re-election in this District. His Democratic opponent is Mr. Alfred M. Scales, a member of the last Legislature from Rockingham. Register.

In another article in the same issue, our neighbor alludes to the 1st District, and claims the election of Mr. Smith as "certain"-but the foregoing is all he says about Col. Puryear. We are not surprised at this, for Col. Puryear voted against the Kansas-Nebraska act, and our cotemporary of the Register regards that act as just and proper. The slavery question is still the paramount issue. We want men in Congress who approve that measure, and who will sustain the Supreme Court in its late decision on the subject; and here, we doubt not, our cotemporary is with us. If so, how can he support Col. Puryear?

We learn that when the extra train was recently put upon the N. C. Railroad there were fiftynine applicants for Conductor's places!

Ex-President Tyler has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at the celebration at Jamestown on the 13th May.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Alfred M. Scales, Jr. Esq., of Rockingham, has been selected by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress, in opposition to Col. R. C. Puryear, the late Nnow Nothing member. Mr. Scales, who represented Rockingham county in the late Legislaturt, is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been nominated. An accomplished orator, a ready and powerful debater, and an unflinching Democrat, he is destined to take a high position among the rising statesmen of the day. From the manner in which the late member misrepresented Southern interests, we have no doubt of his rejection, and the Democracy of the sixth district will have the advantage of being represented by one who is second to none in the ability and energy which he will bring to the public service of his native State.

Warrenton News.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard, for many years leader of the opposition in Georgia, has published a letter in which he declares it is his intention to give Mr. Buchanan's administration a decided support. Mr. H. who is a man of great ability and extended influence, have taken this step in consequence of his firm conviction that the administration represents the only national party in existence, and as such numbers among its leaders in the Northern States some of the "foremost and most conservative statesmen of which the country can boast."

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.-The Republican Banner, f Salisbury, hoists to its mast's head the name of Hon. Burton Craige as a candidate to re-election to Congress. The Democracy of the 7th District have n Mr. Craige an able, fearless and gallant Representative, and as we take them to be sensible as well as patriotic fellows, they will doubtles return Mr. Craige by a rousing majority. "Bogus Americanism" stands but a slim chance in the 7th. Asheville News.

DISTRIBUTION DEMOCRATS.-It is very absurd for any man to talk of abandoning the Democracy, simply because he agrees with the Opposition on the Distribution question. That is but one of the many issues which separate the parties; and is certainly not of more value than all the rest besides. It is extreme folly to forsake a party, all of whose principles but one, are your principles, and unite with another party, all of whose principles but one, have been your life-long abomination. An individual may differ from the Democracy on Distribution, but as he differs from the Opposition on Know-Nothingism and other essential issues, he will still adhere to Richmond South. his party.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- The screw steamer " Borussia," has arrived from Hamburg, which port she left on the 1st inst. She brings Liverpool advance to 31st of March via telegraph to Hamburg. Cotton was steady, and the sales of the two days

amounted to 10,000 bales. Consols 934.

Walker's Appointment in Kansas.
St. Louis, April 14.—The Lecompton correspondent of the Democrat, says the appointment of Hon. R. J. Walker gives great dissatisfaction among the Free State men, it being regarded as favorable to the formation of a slave State. A spirit of violent and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited.

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Kenelin H. Lewis, Esq., of Edge-combe, to Miss Bettie, daughter of Hon. John H. Bryan. On the 31st March, by Rev. Wm. McFerrin, Mr. Zalmon Reed, of Marshall Co., Miss., formerly of Rockingham Co., N. C., to Miss Megana J., daughter of Mr. Jesse Applewhite, of Fayette Co., Tenn.

DIED, In Chatham county, on the 31st of March last, Edward Walker, in the 72d year of his age. He was an honest, up-right man, and lived a long and useful life.

Northern and Southern Intelligence. THE UNDERSIGNED, AFTER RETURNING thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very I beral patronage hitherto extended to him, and a renewed assurance on his part by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a continuance of the same, respectfully informs them he has just returned from

from the latest importations. He has in store a large and varied assortment of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings of all

the Northern Cities, and is now receiving his Spring and

Summer supplies, selected with great care and attention

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Stocks, Napoleon Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Collars, Byron, standing and garrote, Dress Shirts, French Emb'd Bosoms, Under-shirts, and Drawers, of Silk, Linen, Gauze and Jeans; in addition to which, he is receiving a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, both of his own and Northern manufacture, which being made under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend. He most respectfully solicits an examination of his goods, and makes no charge for exhibiting them-arry or all of which, he would be pleased to dispose

of on the most reasonable terms. To cash buyers, he offers a deduction of 19 per cent. for all accounts as high as 20 dollars. All bills closed semi-annually first of January and July.

Cutting and repairing done with care and dispatch. The latest Foreign and American Fashions just received ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED AT THOMASville, Davidson Co., N. C., immediately on the North-Carolina Railroad, and in salubrity of climate and morals of the community, possesses superior advantage. The course of study will be the same as that in Greensboro' Female Board can be ortained in the Institution at \$6 per month.

PRICES OF TUITION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

English Branches S to 12 dollars per session of five months. French \$8 per do. Music including the use of Piano, \$20 Other ornamentals at the usual prices. The incidental expenses of each pupil will be about one dollar per session.

For board and tuition one half must be paid in advance,

and the other half at the end of the session The present session commenced the 1st of March last, but pupils who enter hereafter, will be charged only from the

Mr. and Mrs. Spelly will superintend the domestic De-partment, J. W. THOMAS, Pres't of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.-THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS tract of land on which he lives, containing six hundred acres, lying in Wake county, within three miles of Wake Forest College, and about the same distance from Forest-ville Depot. About one half of the land in original growth, well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco. A well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco. A portion of the land is well adapted to the raising of cotton. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling, co., taining six rooms, with a basement story. There is also a circular saw mill on the premises, that has been in operation about twelve months, with a good supply of pine and oak timber. Any person desirous of locating in this desirable neighborhood, would do well to apply soon, as I intend to sell a bar-gain in my land. JNO. P. ROBERTSON. Wake Forest, April 17, 1857.

J. R. WHITAKER. T. A. MITCHELL. MITCHELL & WHITAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. RALEIGH, N. C.,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

EPT constantly on hand, the best Family Flour, Ba-con, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of Groceries. All orders promptly attended to. April 17, 1857. 42-swly.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND.-WAS PICKED UP a few days ago, on the cars between Mitchenor's and Goldsboro', a small black pocket-hook or port-monie, containing some valuables. The owner can have it by applying to the sheriff of Johnston county, at Smithfield; and by paying for this advertisement.

" Small Stores," " Candles," &c.-1857-'58.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 18, 1857.

PROPOSALS, SEALED, AND ENDORSED "OFFER for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or
"Offer for Salt-water Soap, or "Offer for Mustard Seed,
Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received
at this bureau until 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 18th day of May
next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty
day's notice,) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport,
Virginis su h quantities only of the following articles (ex-Virginia su h quantities only of the following articles (excepting the alt-water soap and the candles, for each of which epurate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June,

Boxes, shaving, India rubber, Combs, coarse, india rubber Brushes, shaving Brushes, scrubbing or gutta percha, Combs, fine, india rubber of Brushes, shoe' Brushes, clothes gutta percha, Grass for hats

Buttons, navy vest Jack-knives Buttons, navy medium Razors, in single cases Razor straps, Ordway's Buttons, navy coat Buttons, dead-eye Scissors Beeswax, in 1/4 fb. cakes, pureSpoons,

Blacking, boxes of Cotton, spools of nos. 12 and 16, 900 yards each, 3 cords,

equal parts Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 3/4 inch Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, drill-eyed, betweens Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 136 inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz to the pound Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality

Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, 1/2 inch wide Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1/2 inch Thimbies, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP .- Separate bid for 150,000 lbs. The soap must be manufactured from cocos-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be booped at each end, at the expense of the contrac-tor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

Candles-separate bid for 70,000 pounds. The candles must be American manufactured, of prime loaf lard stearine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in lengh, exclusive of tip, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 varn. The candles to be delivered on sixty day's notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.
Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of
the navy to be delivered at New York only. Mustard seed, American, brown

Pepper, black, Malabat gon, for mustard and pepper Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by

the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental exense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery, Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnish. ing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until

it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him. Brank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensaco-

la, and at this bureau. A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1546, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this under-

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaran-tee required by law: the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collec-

tor of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the article uffer-d and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of

April 17, 1857. Read! Read!-Important New Political Work. POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK,

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO ISSUE, ON the 1st day of June next, a Political Text Book, or

Encyclopedia, containing everything necessary for the discussion, either on the hustings or in the press, of any politi-cal question which may be brought forward. Amongst other things, it will contain the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, the Ordinance of 1787, the various Party Platforms for the last twenty years, the l'artford Convention Platform, the Know Nothing Ritual, the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the various Laws organizing Territorial Governments since the foundation of the Government, including the Kausas and Nebraska Act, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, copies of every enactment of Congress since the foundation of the Government which is the subject of discussion, the Congressional record of votes on the same, classified; extracts from important Political Speeches or Letters, pertinent to present issues; the Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan; an abstract of the laws of each State regulating suffrage, and providing against the immigration of foreign paupers and convicts; emigra-tion statistics. In fact, it will be an omnium gatherum of everything of political importance necessary to the discussion of the issues at present dividing, or likely to divide parties in the United States.

Whilst the Undersigned is an ordent and unswerving Democrat, he intends to make this book a complete Political Encyclopedia, unbiassed in its preparation by party pre-judices, so that it will be a book of reference for men of all

It will be printed in the best style, conveniently indexed,

bers at \$3 per copy, in advance, free of postage. Persons taking an interest in obtaining Subscribers will be entitled to one copy of the work for every fifteen subscri-

bers they obtain. Editors to whom this Circular is sent, publishing it once a week until the day of publication, will be allowed a copy of the work gratis.

A liberal per centage allowed on orders from Book Mer-MICHAEL W. CLUSKEY. Box No. 116, Post Office, Washington City, D. C.

REFERS TO—Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pa.; Hon. A. E. Maxwell, of Fla.; Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Ky.; Hon. J. A. Quitman, of Miss.; Hon. John Kelly, of N. Y.; Hon. T. J. Marshall, of Ill.; Hon. S. A. Smith and J. V Wright, of Tenn.; Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Va.; Hon. J. W. Denver, of Cal.; Hon. J. E. Stewart, of Md.; Hon. W. W. Boyce, of S. C.; Hon. J. L. Seward, of Ga., and the Members of Congress generally. April 17, 1857. 42-t1J.

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